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THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE NAME
"GENERAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS"

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Schen

April 19, 1930.

Dear Kirby:

Your office tells me that within two days of your receipt of this you will be on your way across the Pacific with your grand trip pretty well finished. We can only imagine all the ideas and material that you have gathered and filed for future use. We will be anxious for a good visit when you reach New York.

I know that you will be in great demand for speeches all over this section of the country so at Betty's request I am going to put in an early plea that you save an evening for the Riverdale Church either on October 20th or November 3rd. It seems that this next year the mission topics are India and the Caribbean. Then if the scheme is successful, they hope to plan for more meetings in the late winter that will be more of the discussion group type. Betty gets into the picture as they have put her on as chairman of the missions committee. I think she may have some fun stirring up the animals before she gets through. At least she will want to have a point of view presented that is different from the traditional inspirational missionary talk. She wants the ladies to feel that there is something to do in the missionary work other than pat themselves on the back for "sending the word to the heathen".

The missionary society budget is not large so they are not able to offer a large honorarium for an evening talk but we hope you will see the possibilities of an intellectual and influential group such as we have in Riverdale and be willing to give us words of wisdom. If you can save one of these two evenings, we can discuss details when you return.

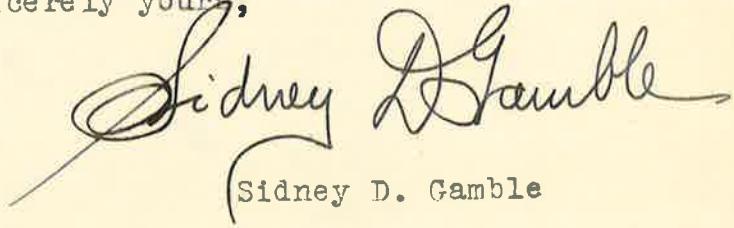
We have been in our new house almost a month but are only now getting rugs spread in the first floor. It is, of course, a relief to get the mess gradually cleared up and get our rooms settled.

Mr. Kirby Page -2-

We will think of you and Sherwood as pounding the deck for many a mile, talking over past experiences and discussing the program for the days ahead. How I wish I could listen in.

Our best greetings to all the party. May you have a bon voyage to U.S.A.

Sincerely yours,



A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "Sidney D. Gamble".

Sidney D. Gamble

Mr. Kirby Page,
Care National Committee YMCA,
10 Omote Sarugaku cho, Kanda,
Tokyo, Japan.

SDG:M

April 24th 1930.

Dear K.P.

Your letter of Mar 28th arrived yesterday
and I declare you are a tricky guy -
What all you "leave up to my judgement"
Dear Sir if your bank account wasn't
so nearly busted my judgement would
be so sorely taxed - but I fear by the
time you "do" Japan and China fees to
"bootfeel" Japanese Cineoers - we
we just won't eat !!

But to be serious Kirby - I do feel that
all plans just must be contingent
on what you do with Kirby Jr. this fall.
If he goes to Arizona & weee be a great
expense to you & I know and we
should keep that in mind. He wants
to go for some strange reason - talks
about & see the time - he so hates
the cold and these terrific bronchial
spells and the Dr. told me this last
time that if he got pneumonia there
was nothing that could save him -
It almost scared me to death and gave
me I hop up out of a dead sleep, prob
the thermometer was dash sometimes in
near a cough in the night. The Dr.

Unless by May Kirby shows a decided improvement
and the X-ray shows lungs better Drs. think Coopers
wouldn't be wise thing and Mr. Gruecke & Conner would
want to take the risk - and I would rather keep
my eagle eye on him also - so -

Plan I - I take him to Ohio - will only charge
you R.R. fare and board and Alena can pick
them up on her way from Texas. Collect from
and you have August together somewhere -

Plan II - Kirby wants to go to Coopers very much, so
if he is able and Drs agree its safe - he go
June 15th to Aug 1st - Mary go home with me
in June - if we can do something with apartment.
If I charge no salary for July with M. would
you be willing to do something on rent and
live here with Gene - we could split rent
one room to summer student and get
you perhaps for six weeks -

Plan III -

If I can get a camp to take Mary one month at
\$ 150⁰⁰ (uniform & equipment about 35 or 40⁰⁰ extra)
and K's Camp will be from June 15th to Aug 1st
\$ 200⁰⁰ but he will only need about 20⁰⁰ for
Equipment - their R.R. fare is extra also -
You to take them for August somewhere -

Plan IV - Both go to camp for July & August
and you give up the motel together and
have some time in September - which I think
would be too bad if K. goes west for school -
This plan would cost \$300 for K. + equipment 20⁰⁰
\$ 15⁰⁰ R.R. fare - 300 for Mary + equipment 40⁰⁰ + 25⁰⁰
R.R. fare - which seems like a big amount but see
the past & future expense -

My own judgement seems to be Plan I as far as
expense is concerned and thinking + K. Jr for
next year. I'd love to have them home Camp

has taken away his Gym, baseball and swimming for a month and he is to go to bed at 8:30. Drink extra Grade A. milk etc. Jim gives him much much care and keeping him under the Dr. eye - but both Drs quite insist he be taken out of this climate another year.

Now as to summer plans: - I agree you ought to have August to yourselves somewhere off from people etc. and then proceed to "lock up" places.

Mary is willing to give up camp if necessary - but begs not to go to Y.W. Camp - if my plans work out and I can take her home & wife - Father feels so in love with the children he begs every letter for me to bring them back home - but you see we face an operation with Dad in June & so I can't tell what is ahead & if it would be a happy experience for Mary - if all is well - it would be a fine place - a fresh cow big garden - 10 rooms - a view that thrills one and no uniform required (Ha) (Camp one costs at least 40⁰⁰)

they need it after a winter in the city
and I.G. needs the group association
very much - tis all just a question
of dollars - So shoot me one
air mail soon as you arrive in
S.F. and see do what I can. Of
course remember - My plans are
subject to change at home - somehow
I fear to plan much - the place has
been so queer and we fit - I can't
seem to realize Mother is gone -
There are times she seems so near
and its only because of this separateness
that I see her able to assume the
burdens that her going has put upon
me. Daddy bears heavy and there
have been money problems to help
Sister solve - She is having to build
her life almost over - Mom has
worked, always been at home, has
no business training and now has
to face and act adjust - She is
doing it beautifully and with a
spirit I'm proud of - Of course
Virginia is her star and we all feel
she will guide us three - She has

bring such a joy and comfort and its amazing
what her 16 yr. old shoulders has assumed, and
she does it so cheerfully - but I guess you
makes us do that. -

Just knew Kirby, that I see do see I care to
see on summer expense for I fully realize
that the sudden change & plans for Kirby will
will be upsetting and confusing. See have
all information in S.F. for you re the
schools in Arizona & New Mexico - and
if you can see there while there & would
keep no doubt Dr. H. will be in town during
July and you can talk with her soon as you
return - hope you do.

Now I must go to Lincoln to see May's
class perform and Clap a parental Clap!

To noce see this write up we expecting on the
voyage - Jim sending it to Mr. C. in case it
seems nice to wait until you land & share
with Alma - her letters dont sound as tho'
she was very well, and no use worrying
her too much.

We ~~will~~ be most most careful with the boy and
I hope we can turn him over to you safe - but
truly the load seems heavy with so much
at stake - Jim just like an old letting her
meet her first brood - suppose I do fuss
and worry a lot - but - he is a mighty dear
boy and as Dr. K. says has a lot knocked up
tight within him - I wish I could have done
more for him - if only the poor hadnt held so
much sorrow and sudden shocks - but - the children
helped a lot because for their sake I tried to not grieve
too to keep the sun shining etc I could - Glad you are
coming home and will be happy to see you only for the rest.

MRS. EUGENE A. TURNER
3 LOONG SHEN MIAO
WUCHANG, CHINA

April 28, 1930.

Dear Mrs. Page:

After two such nice letters, and Dr. Page's book, I have been altogether too slow in telling you how much I appreciate all. It was ever so nice to have the book. We have not read it yet, for just this moment we seem to have quite a supply. There will come a time "ere long" when we will have a lean year.

This month it has rained almost the whole month. Our garden is partially covered with water. All our peas are ruined. But lettuce is still coming on. We have been taking 25 heads a day to the Navy Y. for a few days. Some are as large as cabbages. But today and yesterday it has been

cold as anything! we have had to have a fire, and bring our twenty baby chicks in the house, and the sick worms too, must adorn the mantle above the fire-place!

Today we had an offer of a pair of parakeets! The bays are too happy for words. The Nelsons in Hawke's Bay are giving them to us. Our canaries are trying to mate and nest, but don't progress much faster than when you were here. We have had them separated until the past week.

The bays have made locks and dams and plastered almost all their clothes with red mud. The water runs out of the side of the hill in small rivers.

Prince is as happy as ever, and would so much enjoy a little chicken! He looks at them longingly, but thus far has refrained from gobbling any.

2.

MRS. EUGENE A. TURNER
3 LOONG SHEN MIAO
WUCHANG, CHINA

Our tulips from Holland
did not bloom, nor the daffodils,
(but one). They were planted
too late.

We have just had Mr. Long of
N.Y. here on his way to Chang-
sha. We expect him back
to-morrow.

Hoping this reaches you
safely, sometime. I have
not the slightest idea
where you are. Also hoping
your husband's work has been
successful and helpful to him.
Best wishes to you both,
from us all, I am sincerely yours,
Mary Lee Turner.

Tokyo, May 7, 1930.

Dear Betty:

Your important letter of April 13th was here when I arrived and I am most grateful that you have written so frankly. In the light of what you have written, it seems clear that there is nothing else to do except plan to send Kirby Jr to school in Arizona or New Mexico. His health is the all-important consideration. Where the money is coming from I do not know, but we can worry about that later. I presume that you are getting full information about schools and perhaps that Dr. Kenworthy is opening negotiations so that we can get him admitted.

In view of the uncertainty as to whether or not he should go to camp, it has occurred to me that perhaps the wisest thing to do is to have both he and Mary join us at Estes Park and spend the summer in the west. Consequently, I cabled you today as follows: "Arizona. Have children meet us Colorado June 8th for summer if advisable."

Estes Park is one of the most beautiful places in the country. It is high and dry, the altitude being about 6,000 feet. I can make arrangements for accommodations at the YMCA camp at least temporarily and probably we can rent a cottage for the summer. It will probably be wise to buy an old Ford so that much time can be spent in the open. There is good fishi and beautiful trails for hikes. Also tennis courts, etc.

My present thought is to have Alma come with me direct to Estes Park after landing. This would bring us to Estes about the 7th. If it seems advisable she and the children could stay in Colorado while I go to the other student conferences where I am scheduled and while I come east. It is imperative that I be in New York City for at least two weeks in July in order to check up fully with Devere Allen before he sails for a year in Europe. I would then plan to return to Colorado for the latter part of July and all of August. Alma and the children could then drive through for a brief visit with the folks in Texas and then on to the school in Arizona, returning to New York just in time to put Mary in Lincoln. This is all tentative and may not prove to be the wise course. It is difficult to make decisions at this distance.

If preferable we could make arrangements to have Alma and the children spend June, July and August at some place in New Mexico or Arizona, but my guess is that Colorado will be better. After talking the whole matter over with Dr. Kenworthy you will naturally send full information to San Francisco so that we will know how to proceed. I have not said anything to Alma as yet and will wait until we are near the time of landing. It was thoughtful of you to send the letter in care of Sherwood.

If it seems unwise for the children to come west, you will naturally proceed with the plan of send Kirby Jr to the camp and will make the best arrangements you can for Mary.

If it does seem wise to have the children join us it may be that they could come out with Pit Van Dusen. I understand that he is to be at the Estes Park conference which begins on June 6th. He may be coming a few days early for a retreat or he may not be coming direct from New York. In that case perhaps Rold Elliott could make suggestions as to the safest way for them to travel. It would be necessary for them to change trains only once, at Chicago. Some of our Chicago friends would doubtless be willing to meet them and see that they are safely transferred from one train to another.

I expect to be at Estes Park until June 15th and think it would be possible to return by the 20th or 25th of July. I am sure that we could have a grand time together and believe that the children would thoroughly enjoy themselves.

With regard to the school in Arizona or New Mexico, I cannot decide at this distance and suggest that you make tentative arrangements at the place that seems most likely to you. \$2100 will certainly prove to be a back-breaker and we ought to cut it down as much as possible. On the other hand, we cannot afford to jeopardize the boy's future no matter how heavy the financial burden. Betty Parker will advance whatever funds you require.

I think you have acted wisely in holding up the question of the apartment until my arrival. I am not sure that we can possibly stand the extra expense of living on the hill if it is necessary to send the boy west. But we can talk this all over when I come. At any rate, the apartments at 3947 can be rented through August.

We can never thank you and Gene sufficiently for the wise way in which you have carried the burden of caring for the children this year. All of us are eternally in your debt.

If necessary send us a wireless at sea.

It will doubtless be safer to address your San Francisco communications in care of General Secretary Perkins, Central Y. M. C. A.

We can hardly wait for the hour of arrival. It will be grand to be home again.

Affectionately yours,

THE CHRISTIAN

3210 FOREST AVENUE,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BURRIS JENKINS, PUBLISHER
JOSEPH MYERS, EDITOR

MISS PAULINE BRYAN.
SECRETARY

May 8, 1930.

Mr. Kirby Page,
Editor, The World Tomorrow,
52 Vanderbilt Avenue,

Dear Mr. Page:

It has been suggested to us that we publish in The Christian, as a special feature, a sermon of each of the men who were sketched in the "Mirrors of Ministers" series. We believe this would be a fine thing to do, and are anxious to follow the suggestion in the very near future. We should appreciate it immensely if you would send us the manuscript of one of your sermons to be used for that purpose.

Sincerely,

Joseph Myers

MRS. BRYON P. BARNHART
OUTSIDE WEST GATE
SEOUL, KOREA

May 7, 1930

Dear Mrs. Page:

It was ever so good of you to write me while on the train enroute to Japan. It was a real pleasure to have had you and Mr. Page in our home and Pat and I appreciate deeply your friendship and the privilege of having had you with us. I hope you were not too tired to enjoy Japan when you reached there & I do think

it is beautiful at this time
of the year.

Mr. Cunn's daughter's
wedding went off very happily.
She looked lovely in her white
Diora dress, with a beautiful
veil and a huge bouquet of lilies
of the valley. The color scheme
was pink and white and even
the refreshments we kept in those
colors. I made ice cream for all
the 175 guests and that was pink
while the individual cakes were white.

On Saturday Pat had to view
one of the rural projects which
was a drive of over one hundred
miles one way. The children
and I went along and we had
a lovely time. He returned on
Sunday.

We are expecting Miss
Jones tomorrow. whom you may
have met in your travels. She
is one of the Surveyors of the Far
East. I hope she will be one
half as charming as our last
guests.

I hope you have a delightful trip home and that the summer may be a very happy one. We are looking forward to seeing you in New York and then again in Toma some time.

Pat and the children joins in sending loving greetings to you both.

Affectionately,
Vern Barnhart

P.S. I do not know the Japanese's address so am sending this to the office.

Tokyo, Japan, May 7, 1930.

Dear Kirby Jr and Mary:

I've got a big, big idea!

Why not have both of you join mother and I in Colorado and spend the summer at Estes Park?

Estes Park is one of the most beautiful spots in America. The mountains are lovely, there are sparkling streams with excellent fishing; heavy forest with wonderful trails for hikes; tennis courts, etc. I believe that we could all have the time of our young lives!

If this appeals to all of you after talking it over, mother will come with me to Estes Park immediately after landing. You three could then stay there while I go to the other student conferences and come east to check up with Devere Allen about World Tomorrow affairs. I could then return to Colorado for five or six weeks with you folks.

I keep thinking about the suggestion Kirby Jr made several months ago about going to school in Arizona. In view of the news that he has been having more trouble with his throat, it may be that he would be in better health and have a better time if next year were spent at a good school in Arizona. I am asking Aunt Betty to make inquiries and have information awaiting our arrival at San Francisco. What do both of you think of the BIG IDEA?

Both of you would have a glorious time in Colorado and I hope that we can work it out so that you will meet us there. We probably would buy an old Ford to ramble about it. At the end of August you three could drive through to Texas and visit the grandmothers and then drive on to Arizona if it seems wise for Kirby Jr to go there for next year. If you want to you could stay until just in time to be on hand for the opening of school in September. There are dozens of beautiful mountain lakes in Colorado which we could visit.

If it seems likely that you will come to Colorado, please ask Aunt Betty Parker if she will write to Harold Colvin, YMCA, Topeka, Kansas, and ask him to arrange accommodations for all four of us during the student conference, and for suggestions concerning the best place to stay all summer.

I am so excited over the prospect of our meeting in Colorado and of having a marvelous time together that I can hardly restrain myself.

Heaps and heaps of love,

Lotumbe, D.C.C.M., Coquilhatville,
Congo Belge, W.C.Africa.
May 9, 1950.

My dear Alma:

These people are so responsive and receptive of the Love of Jesus that it fills my heart with joy and gladness whenever I can serve them. On our way to Mondonbe from Wema we stopped at a little village to take on wood. I felt impressed by the Spirit to give them a message. I asked John how long we would be there, he told me it would be just long enough to put on wood so I hopped off in a hurry for there was a nice group of folks on the beach watching us come in. I greeted them and began to visit with them. I found some christians, some blacksliders, some Catholics and some heathen. I asked if they would love to hear about Jesus and they agreed that they did so I asked them to sing with me. They joined in the chorus of "Jesus Loves Us". The Spirit lead me in the message and I felt that they were listening for when one on the outer line would whisper some one would quietly raise a finger for quietness and all would be quiet again. The Catholics were happy in the message for it was to all who loved Jesus and who wanted Him to come again. I tried to exhort the christians to gather each evening in prayer and in Bible reading for one or two knew to read. They promised and one or two of the blacksliders came up and said they wanted back to Jesus. Then I had to come back to the steamer.

Yesterday about four aclock John came to me and said that he had gotten a letter from the christians there and they were asking us to spend the night there to give them the message again. John was so happy that they had asked for the message. They said that the message they had heard had made them sorry for their sins. They had had an evangelist but because they had waxed cold they had sent the evangelist back to Mondonbe and he had been sent to another village. John gave them a wonderful message. There were so many heathen there who could not have understood me had I spoken. Then after all had gone and a few of the christians were following us to the Boat we had a talk to with them insisting that they not forget God in prayer and in Bible reading and that they give their offerings to show that they want an evangelist to come to them again. They have seen their mistake and want to amend.

A big chief of their village died some time ago and a relative made an image of him and of three of his children in honor of him. All his life he required all people of villages around to bring all the leopards they had killed to him. He kept the teeth, skin and divided the meat. So here with the family they have an image of a leopard. The men are covered with red wook powder. They are life size and are all sitting in ease. The artist has brought renown unto himself.

The State man in this village has a baby leopard as a pet. It is cute and playful. The boys play with it pretty roughly but still it minds them nicely. It made me wish I had a pet leopard. I don't think I ever wanted a pet before but they way it came up to play with us it was so cute that I really wanted it. I am sure it is lots of company to the State man for he is alone in that village.

Lovingly, Rufus

The American College,
Tallakulam P.O.,
Madura, India.

Srinagar, Kashmir,
May 9, 1930.

Replies
↓

Mev.Kirby Page,
52 Vanderbilt Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr.Page:-

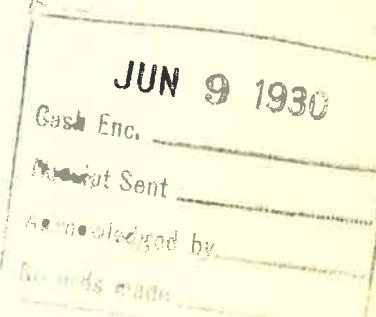
Mrs.Molting and I are spending our vacation in Kashmir this year. We have dipped our feet into the warm waters of the ocean at the southern most tip of India, and now we have dipped our toes into the snows of the Himalayans. It is most delightful here, far away from work, routine, and social obligations. Our seasons at Kodaikanal are always so crowded, but this year we are free from that. We are living in a house boat which is tied to the shores of Lake Dal. Back of us is a high range of mountains, in front of us the expanse of the lake, with the snow capped mountains in the distance. We plan a trip into the mountains next week, real camp life.

I am writing especially to thank you for the copies of "The World Tomorrow". I took it some years ago, then stopped it. But I am glad to have it again, for I am in sympathy with the spirit and outlook of the magazine. Mrs.Page said that you would send it to us, and we do appreciate this kindness very much.

It was a great pleasure to have Mrs/Page with us in our home. We wish you might have had time to give at least a day to Madura. Next time you come to India surely you must stop off in Madura, and stay with us if we are here.

The other day I finished reading your book "Jesus or Christianity". It reveals in a vital way the difference between the teaching and life of Jesus and the life of organized Christianity. I could apply what you gave as these contrasts again and again to conditions here in India. Our Christian students are waking up, and at our camps, retreats, conferences, talks at the college we are discussing some of those questions. I shall use much of the book this coming year in my discussion group. We have frequently discussed some of these very differences between the teachings of Jesus and the church as we see it in India today. Our Hindu students are the ones who see clearly these differences. But yet, they are more and more becoming interested in the life and teachings of Jesus. We see a great development of the Christian influence in the College over recent years.

We are far away from the city and papers are from four to



five days late. Two days ago we heard through friends and also through our servants who had gone into Srinagar for supplies that Mahatma Gandhi has been arrested. They also report trouble in the bazaars between the Hindus and the Mohammedans. Most of the population of Kashmir are Mohammedans but the officials are Hindu. The Hindus wanted the Mohammedans to close up their shops as they did, when the news came of the arrest of Gandhi, but they refused to do so. The Maharaja sent a telegram asking the officials to keep order here.

White faces seem to stir up the Hindus. Several people were accosted and a missionary friend and his son met a crowd of Hindus, were badly handled, stoned, and were just saved from further violence by some Mohammedans who took them into their house. The Mohammedans are friendly, and say that the trouble is in India and why should they be troubled about it. So far the Mohammedans have kept out of the civil disobedience campaign, and the other day one of the Mohammedan leaders spoke strongly against it.

I have mixed feelings over this business, and over Gandhi. I have so much respect for him, believe thoroughly in his propaganda of non-violence. I often speculate on his attitude, and his leadership in this present campaign, as he says, not to attain self rule, but to give the people training in working for it. He stated the other day in "Young India" that it is time to give up the salt making campaign, that they have broken the law, and have proved their strength. He speaks so much of humility, and yet he seems most arrogant at times. He speaks of non-violence in one sentence and of his army, fighting, bloodshed in the next. It is hard to make him out, as it is all great leaders. Consistent? Well, none of us are consistent I suppose. As I can see it, in spite of those seemingly inconsistencies and contradictions, he has saved India from being plunged into violent revolution. There has been violence in various places, as was sure to happen, but many groups have remained non-violent. We are anxious to hear what is going on in India and feel much out of touch here. These are certainly stirring times. We wonder what the temper of the students will be this next year, for they are affected by the political situation. We have not had any trouble in the College so far and do not anticipate any. The students of S. India seem to be more quiet and less easily upset than the students of North India.

Mrs. Nolting joins in sending good wishes to you and to Mrs. Page.

Sincerely Yours,

Edward L. Nolting

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IMPERIAL JAPANESE TELEGRAPHS.

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TOKIO

7月
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PAGE KENWORTHY ADVISES CAMP JUNIOR MARY MEETING YOU
COLORADO

1930 MAY 15 AM 5 01



On River Boat, Luen Ho, Between Nanking & Hankow
March 15, 1930.

Dear Folks:

The last four days have been among the most interesting and fruitful of the entire trip. We had the honor of being invited to take dinner with the President of China and his wife. We were alone (4) except for the young Chinese interpreter, since General Chiang Kai-shek does not speak English. He is a military man of very few words. He spoke very little all evening and made us do most of the talking. I say most of the talking, for Madame Chiang speaks English very fluently and is a very vivacious person. She is much younger than the General. She spent five years in a school in Georgia and later attended Wellsley. She proved to be a perfect hostess. They live in comparative simplicity and served a foreign meal. She is a member of the famous Soong family. One of her sisters married Sun Yat Sen and another married H. K. Hung, a member of the present cabinet. Her brother T.V. Soong is minister of finance in the present cabinet. It would be difficult to find a more remarkable family than this.

Last evening we were given a Chinese feast by Wang Chung Hui, head of the judicial Yuan or division of the National Government. Dr. Wang is also one of the Judges of the World Court and a distinguished jurist. Among the guests last evening were the chief Justice of the Supreme Court of China, the minister of Justice and half a dozen other important people. Earlier in the week we were given a feast by the Minister of Education who had invited in a number of prominent editors. We had interviews with Dr. C. T. Wang, minister of Foreign Affairs, T. V. Soong, minister of Finance, Sun Fo, minister of Railways and many other interesting leaders. We had luncheon with our old friend Thomas Tchou, who is now head of the department of Labor in the Nationalist Government.

Both Sherwood and I had a crowded schedule of meetings. I spoke to a thousand students at the Central Government University, and at Nanking University and Ginling College. We felt that there was a good response to our message.

In Shanghai we had five rewarding hours with Dr. Hu Shih who has perhaps the most brilliant intellect in China. We discussed a very wide range of subjects and found the interview most rewarding. In the evening he invited a group of friends to meet us at a Chinese feast. Mr. George Sokolsky, one of the editors of the Far Eastern Review invited the correspondents of the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Chicago Daily News, and a number of other foreign papers to meet us at luncheon. It was most interesting to talk with this group of conservative or hard boiled American journalists. We also had luncheon with J. B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review and correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. In Shanghai I made about twenty five addresses before all kinds of groups and societies. Speaking through an interpreter has not proved to be as great a handicap as one would naturally suppose.

I am attempting a brief summary of my impressions of the situation here in China in a longer letter which should reach you within a few days. Alrik and I are now on the way up the Yangtze to Hankow and Changsha. We shall not meet Maud and Sherwood again until we reach Mukden at the end of April. Then we all go on to Korea and Japan. What glorious privileges we are having these days.

Affectionately yours,

Aboard Yangtze

On River Boat, Luen Ho, ~~between~~ Nanking & Hankow,
March 15, 1930.

Dear Folks:

The only guests,

The last four days have been among the most interesting and fruitful of the entire trip. We had the honor of being invited to take dinner with the President of China and his wife. ^{four} ~~We were alone~~ except for the young Chinese interpreter, ~~and~~ General Chiang Kai Shek does not speak English. He is a military man of very few words. He spoke very little all evening and made us do most of the talking. I say most of the talking, for Madame Chiang speaks English very fluently and is a very vivacious person. She is much younger than the General. She spent five years in a school in Georgia and later attended Wellsley. She proved to be a perfect hostess. They live in comparative simplicity and served a foreign meal. She is a member of the famous Soong family. One of her sisters married Sun Yat Sen and another is the wife of ~~is the present~~ H. H. Kung, a member of the present cabinet. Her brother T.V. Soong ~~is the present~~ minister of finance. It would be difficult to find a more remarkable family than this.

educators.

Last evening we were given a Chinese feast by Wang Chung Hui, head of the Judicial Yuan or division of the National Government. Dr. Wang is also one of the judges of the World Court and a distinguished jurist. Among the guests last evening were the chief justice of the Supreme Court of China, the Minister of Justice and half a dozen other important people. Earlier in the week we were given a feast by the Minister of Education who had invited in a number of prominent ~~editors~~. We had interviews with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance; Sun Fo, Minister of Railways and many other interesting leaders. We had luncheon with our old friend Thomas Tchou, who is now head of the Department of Labor in the Nationalist Government.

V.M.C.P.
Both Sherwood and I had crowded schedules of meetings. I spoke to a thousand students at the Central Government University, and at Nanking University and Ginling College. We felt that there was a good response to our message.

In Shanghai we had five rewarding hours with Dr. Hu Shih who has perhaps the most brilliant intellect in China. We discussed a very wide range of subjects and found the interview most rewarding. In the evening he invited a group of friends to meet us at a Chinese feast. Mr. George Sokolsky, one of the editors of the Far Eastern Review, invited the correspondents of the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Chicago Daily News, and a number of other foreign papers to meet us at luncheon. It was most interesting to talk with this group of conservative or hard-boiled American journalists. We also had luncheon with J. B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review and correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. In Shanghai I made about twenty-five addresses before all kinds of groups and societies. Speaking through an interpreter has not proved to be as great a handicap as one would naturally suppose.

stimulating

I am attempting a brief summary of my impressions of the situation here in China in a longer letter which should reach you within a few days. Alma and I are now on the way up the Yangtze to Hankow and Changsha. We shall not meet Maud and Sherwood again until we reach Mukden at the end of April. Then we all go on to Korea and Japan. What glorious privileges we are having these days!

Affectionately yours,

Aboard Yangtse River Boat, Luen Ho,
March 15, 1930

Dear Folks:

The last four days have been among the most interesting and fruitful of the entire trip. We had the honor of being invited to take dinner with the President of China and his wife. We four were the only guests, except for the young Chinese interpreter. General Chiang Kai-shek does not speak English. He is a military man of very few words. He spoke very little all evening and made us do most of the talking. I say most of the talking, for Madame Chiang speaks English very fluently and is a very vivacious person. She is much younger than the General. She spent five years in a school in Georgia and later attended Wellesley. She proved to be a perfect hostess. They live in comparative simplicity and served a foreign meal. She is a member of the famous Soong family. One of her sisters married Sun Yat-sen and another is the wife of H. H. Kung, a member of the present cabinet. Her brother T. V. Soong, is the present minister of finance. It would be difficult to find a more remarkable family than this.

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Affectionately yours,



THE NATIONAL CAPITOL
U. S. A.

WORLD CONVENTION CHURCHES OF CHRIST

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
OCTOBER 19-23, 1930



CHURCHES OF CHRIST
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

222 Downey Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana

March 8, 1930

Dr. Kirby Page
311 Division Street
Hasbrouck Heights,
N. J.

My dear Dr. Page:

The World Convention Program Committee desires that you speak on Thursday afternoon, October 23rd, at 3:35, in Washington, D. C., on the subject, "Helping Christ Build a Warless World". You will have thirty minutes for your address. This is the third of a series of three addresses, as follows -

"Helping Christ Build a -

1. Sober World
2. Brotherly World
3. Warless World."

The committee is very anxious that you accept. May I hear from you by an early mail.

Cordially yours,

Jess M. Bader
CHAIRMAN PROGRAM COMMITTEE

File only

Shanghai, China. March 7, 1930.

Dear

We have been here a week and most of the time it has been miserably rainy and wet and cold. They have central heating in many of the missionary homes here as it spells better efficiency and less sickness. We happen to be in one with central heating for which I thank goodness. However, we are on the third floor, which is not the best thing in the world for me on account of the steps. I thought I would be gay and carefree, but could not hold out and have to watch my steps to keep going. Usually I stay downstairs all day and only come up about once besides time for going to bed. Sometimes not until night. Consequently, I have not gotten much done in the way of letter writing as it is rather cool up here most of the time on account of the damp cold, and I forget about taking down the things I need. Kirby gave me a good scolding last night and told me how very remiss I had been to let a week pass without writing a letter and so here I am.

I have not had much time to go around and see things here as it has been so miserable, but I have had all the chance I wanted to go to lunches and teas and such things here and they have kept me busy. There is the loveliest baby here that you ever saw and she and I are extremely good friends. She is just a little over two years old and very bright and as cute as can be. She wanted to know if Kirby was just Mr. Page or Dr. Page. Her father got a Dr. degree last year in America and she is particular to distinguish them nowadays. We did not stay at the Nipp's house as we had thought we would, as they had with them a missionary family who had just returned and have only just gotten into their house. We are comfortably settled in the home of a former Y. C. A. girl married to a man in the American Bible Society. Very nice lovely folks with the baby and a boy of ten. There is also Mrs. Lacy's father and mother, which helps out Mrs. Lacy so they do not need to have a Chinese nurse for the baby. They prefer to take care of her themselves and then they know what she is up to and what she learns.

We leave here on Monday to go to Nanking, the capital, and if they don't have a war and knock us off while we are there we will go to Hankow and Tsinssin. I may change my mind and go to Peiping (Peking) after leaving Nanking, as Kirby is not scheduled to go there, and it will be cold at the other two places and no good heating plant. I hate like thunder to get a headache in this kind of weather without plenty of heat around as it is so hard to get rid of it. Then too, it would be a shame to come to China and not see Peiping. I rather think I shall go. Will talk it over with Kirby.

I am going shopping a little this morning and lunch with Miss Mayhew of the Y. W. whom I met in Hong Kong, then to a meeting where Kirby speaks and there meet some other people with whom we both have tea and then out to the hospital with Dr. Eno, whom we knew in college, and sister of one of the missionaries in Lucknow. I am not having to stand so much Chinese food as yet, although we did get one last Saturday at lunch and I just about made myself sick on it it was so good. I shall have to get a meter of some kind and attach some way to tell me when I have had enough. I ate with chop sticks and had no accidents at all. It is fun once in a while, but I still prefer the knives and forks, although it is not as messy as eating with fingers like India.

I like the Chinese better all the time, and wish I had a fortune to spend on all the lovely things they have here. It just worries me to death to see all the lovely things I can't afford. Lots and lots of love,

Ever affectionately yours,

Alma

Enclosed card or in next

Schedule of Kirby Page in Shanghai

- Feb. 28 5 P M - Labor Forum - "International Economic Cooperation
or World War"
- Mch. 1 12:30 - Luncheon group in home of President of Shanghai College
4 P M - Faculty group at Shanghai College
- 2 11:00 - Morning sermon at Community Church - "The Evil Good
Men Do"
- 3 10:00 - Nanyang Government College - The Personality and
Message of Gandhi"
12:15 - Pan-Pacific Association - "National Defence"
5:30 - Shanghai YMCA - "Nationalism: Its Possibilities and
Perils"
- 4 9:15 - Shanghai College Convocation - "Gandhi"
5:30 - YMCA - "Capitalism: Its Accomplishments and Dangers"
7:00 - Fellowship of Reconciliation
- 5 12:30 - Combined staffs of YMCA and YWCA, local and national -
"Practicing Christianity Within the Association"
3:00 - National staff YMCA - "India"
5:30 - YMCA - "The Future of Society"
- 7 10:00 - American School - "The Greatest Man of the Age"
3:00 - Women's Meeting at Royal Asiatic Society - "India and
the Peace of the World"
9:00 - Foreign YMCA - "Money and World Peace"
- 8 11:00 - Pomona College Students - Forum
2:00 - Poctung Model Village Forum - "Religion and Bread"
6:30 - International Student Fellowship - "Students and
World Peace"
- 9 1:00 - Luncheon with Foreign Correspondents of Newspapers
4:00 - Tea with discussion group
7:00 - Dinner with group of business men
- 10 12:15 - Y's Men's Club
7:00 - Dinner with group Chinese intellectuals

Shanghai YMCA - "^{The Future of} Imperialism"

January 5 1930

Mr Jean Marchandise
Bethany College
Bethany West Virginia

My dear Mr Marchandise:

It was good indeed to get your letter which was forwarded to me here. I remember with very great pleasure the visits we had while I was at Bethany. It was very thoughtful of you to send the New Year's greeting and I return your sentiments very cordially. It is very important that we create more understanding and friendship between the people of your beloved land and those of this country. You are engaged in a very significant mission. I shall hope to keep in touch with you from time to time.

Very cordially yours,

KP/EKG

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Mr. 17/33

My Dear Mr. Page:

I am very sorry that judicial
duties prevent my meeting with the
Fellowship group in Edmton as
you and others so kindly suggested.

With high appreciation and
best wishes, Cordially

Franklin Roosevelt

W. Kirby Page

The World Tomorrow

52 Vanderbilt Avenue

New York City

205

Editors
KIRBY PAGE
DEVERE ALLEN
REINHOLD NIEBUHR

Assistant Editor
GLADYS E. MEYERAND
Business Manager
A. ALBERT MacLEOD

January 18, 1930

Mr. Kirby Page
c/o Y. M. C. A.
20 Museum Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Kirby:

I have your hand-written note from Calcutta expressing wonder-
ment that you have not seen my signature. I can't account for the fact
that you have not seen it for so long a period because I have sent you
a number of things and have dropped in the mail a few things which evi-
dently have gone astray. In any case you would not have seen my signature
as often as either you or I should have it. The reason for that has
been the fact that since you left about 79,476,281 other people have
seen it - to be exact. I know how you must feel but naturally I can't
do anything about it except to make sure that the things do not go
astray hereafter and also to try to write more often. This I can't
guarantee because I am actually giving - measuring on a seven-hour day
basis - more than five days a week to The World Tomorrow in its various
aspects at the present time and have been doing so for some weeks. I
swear I don't think that it is because I am hopelessly inefficient; I
think that Howard Williams and some of the others who have been tagging
around me recently would not think so. It is just that there are in-
numerable things that have to be done and many of which do not seem to
be able to get carried through without an experienced hand on them at
least once in the process.

I feel I must write you just for your information to say that
the New York Times called up recently in some concern about your old
interview with Borah. It seems that Borah has been in some places re-
pudiating the interview. The Times asked me to confirm their impression
that the interview had been submitted to Borah, read by him, and then
signed personally by him before you went ahead with its publication. I
gladly verified this but was unable to assure the Times' man that we
could furnish the copy with the signature of Borah. It does not appear
to be among our manuscripts, nor do I think we sent it to the Times. I
think it must be in your personal files. The Times' man did not seem to
think it was of sufficient importance to warrant any search but was en-
tirely satisfied with what I said. Borah has not yet repudiated it in
print anywhere but he seems to have done so by word of mouth and this
has worried the Times in some way which they did not seem inclined to
reveal. I think they are entirely satisfied now but I wish you would
write me a line telling me whether or not you have the original inter-
view in your files and if so, could it be obtained. This is just in
case the issue is raised again at a later date. The old Senator seems
to be something of a trimmer, I fear.

Affectionately yours,

Devere Allen
P.S.T.

Dictated but not read

American Friends Service Committee

20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia  Pennsylvania

Honorary Chairman, RUFUS M. JONES

Chairman, HENRY J. CADBURY

Treasurer, WILLIAM R. FOGG

SECTIONS

Foreign Service, WILLIAM EVES, 3rd, Chairman

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HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL

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Secretarial Staff

Ray Newton

Anna L. Curtis

Associate Secretaries

William B. Harvey

J. Barnard Walton

Walter C. Woodward

19 January 1930

Kirby Page
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Kirby:

At the Institute of International Relations which we are holding at Haverford College this June we want to consider the question of war guilt. Could you come over some evening and give us a speech? Under the study of political conditions we will have had the events leading up to the World War. Under our economic approach we will have considered Germany's capacity to pay and the effect of the war debts on the economic life of the world. We would like to have you give us an evening lecture in which you would take up the question of war guilt.

Among those at the Institute will be some twenty or forty Methodist ministers and theological seminary students, who are going out to lead courses on International Relations in their young people's conferences. A C Goddard is especially eager that these men go out informed and enthusiastic about the removal of the war guilt stigma.

Your lecture would open not only to the students at the Institute, but to the public in and around Philadelphia. It ought to be an audience of some three or four hundred selected people. The Institute will last two weeks, beginning June 8 and ending June 20. We would like to have you come near the end of the Institute and suggest Friday the 19th. This will be our last public lecture and we would like to have you send them out with a great deal of enthusiasm and consecration to the cause of world peace.

We would be glad to pay you an honorarium of \$100.00. We do not pretend to be able to pay you all you are worth, but we want to give you some return for your services. Although it is too early to predict the number of students at the Institute, we are anticipating between one hundred and one hundred and fifty. I very much hope that you can give us this closing lecture.

Sincerely:


Ray Newton

Secretary Peace Section

RN:BH

DRS. BLACK, BALEAN AND
MORRISON.
Koch.

TELEPHONE NO. C. 2 & 3

UNION BUILDING, TOP FLOOR.

DR. G. D. R. BLACK
DR. H. BALEAN
DR. W. V. M. KOCH
DR. J. MORRISON
DR. J. E. H. COGAN
DR. A. J. SKINN

HONGKONG, 21/1/30 19

This is to certify that
Mrs R. Page
New York
has today been successfully
vaccinated according
to rules & regulations
of America & Great Britain

J. H. Cogan
Public Vaccinator

Hearing Shanghai, January 22, 1930

Dear Folks:

Our plans were slightly changed, so Sherwood and I are on our way to Shanghai for two days before proceeding to Manila. The YMCA secretaries wanted to have an unhurried conference with us concerning preparations for the campaign of meetings which they are arranging in various cities. Alma and Maui dropped off in Hongkong and will spend the week there. After two days in Shanghai we pick them up enroute to Manila.

The fifteen days on the water have proved to be most pleasant and profitable. We have had good weather all the way and no occasion for seasickness. We have taken plenty of time for recreation and still have managed to turn out a good deal of work. I mailed NINE articles when we reached Hongkong, as follows:

1. The Spinner of Sabarmati - a long biographical interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. India's Road to Freedom - a statement of the difficulties confronting India.
3. India's Case Against Great Britain - a summary of the mistakes and weaknesses of foreign rule.
4. A Saint Bids Defiance to the British Empire - the first of a series of ten short articles which I hope to get published in newspapers in different cities throughout the United States.
5. Can Gandhi Win Freedom for India? - second in the series.
6. The Amazing Upheaval in Turkey - third
7. Hatred and Violence in the Holy Land - fourth
8. Two Shots that Killed Ten Million Men - fifth in the series; based on experiences in Sarajevo. The remaining five articles will deal with the situation in China, Manchuria, Korea, Japan and the Philippines.
9. Must Society Be a Jungle? - an article for the Intercollegiate, to be incorporated later in a book which they are publishing.

I hope to get the first three of these articles published in leading magazines. They are being sent to the Ladies Home Journal, the Atlantic Monthly, Harper's, etc. It remains to be seen whether or not they are worth printing. At any rate, these articles together with the two that have already been sent to The World Tomorrow represent a lot of hard work which I have enjoyed thoroughly. I managed also to write the rough draft of two additional chapters of my new book, National Defense.

Now we turn our minds to the Philippines and China. I expect to spend two weeks in Manila in an effort to get an understanding of the real situation there. It seems that extensive preparations are being made in China for a series of meetings. Sherwood and I will for the most part work in different cities, meeting only in two or three places. I can tell you more about this after our conference in Shanghai.

It is now nearly seven months since we sailed, and will be eight by the time this reaches you. What glorious months of privileges they have been! Our health has been exceptionally good and we have encountered no accidents or misfortunes. The remaining weeks will pass quickly and before you know it we will be landing at San Francisco or Seattle early in June!

Affectionately yours,

Plans and Carbons to
1. Pat 3. sever
2. Arnold 4. MacLeod
3. Reini 5. Nearyard

6. Howard Kilian
7. Fill

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Affectionately yours,

Kirby

Detailed list of purchases.

Baghdad.

2 serviette rings 2 pr. cuff buttons Rupees. 6 - 4

Calcutta

2 prints $\frac{4}{2}$ Raffia pocket books 6/6 ----- 10 - 8

1 tierdie scarf $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 pr. Mohammedan slippers 1/2 ----- 5 - 10

a qa. brass.

2 oval trays 2 round trays picture ----- 20 - 12

Sucknow.

4 small prints $\frac{2}{10}$ 2 dog bone salt spoons. 2 ----- 4 - 10

Bombay.

3 pr curtain prints 2 pr. bed spread prints ----- 25 - 8

2 brass trays, round ----- 10 - 8

Madras.

Sacquer toys (2 tops 2 cups & ball) ----- 2 - 8

2 Dhobie bags. 1 used continuously since

Madura

carved wood book ends. Ganesha etc. 6 pr. ----- 9 - 8

old base. 1 jug 1 bell 1 scorpion 1 cootie comb. ----- 4 - 10

Sohor prints.

1 set blue & 1 set tan Palm tree pattern ----- 60 - 0

Colombo.

3 tortoise shell boxes. 1 serviette ring 2 small elephants ----- 12 - 75 cents

Madura

2 sari's ----- 8 - 8

182 - 1.2

Rupees ----- \$ 67 - 60
Deval -----

merch.

Hong Kong.

1 pocket book & 6 pearl salt spoons.	2. 20
1 set blackwood tea-tables	2 1.
2 grass linen tea sets 6.50	1 3
	3 6.20
Total	= 13.40

Canton

mother of pearl salt spoons ^{3 = 1} ornaments	2 90
Ivory beads and pendants	7 . 10

synthetic amber 1 string beads & 2 med allions	4 . 30
--	--------

grass linen 1 tea set 6 tray cloth	10.00
------------------------------------	-------

1 brass lock	1. 00
--------------	-------

1 embroidered shawl	11.00
---------------------	-------

Shanghai.

2 sets trays, 2 bells, 1 brass tile 2 boxes. 2 paper knives	from 4.W. Recy. 12. 30
---	------------------------

1 set mud trays	3. 10
-----------------	-------

2 silver rings	1. 80
----------------	-------

3 scissors 1 brass tile 1 nut cracker	4. 55
---------------------------------------	-------

1 doz lacquer finger bowls.	8. 40
-----------------------------	-------

1 doz spider place card standards	3. 50
-----------------------------------	-------

2 doz napkins small 6.50 large 7.	12. 50
-----------------------------------	--------

1 piece silk white	36. 00
--------------------	--------

2 sets cutwork linen luncheon sets.	34. 00
-------------------------------------	--------

Nanking.

1 Tapestry 4 pillow covers. 2 scarf	32. 00
-------------------------------------	--------

5 bags. ²⁵⁰ 1 scarf - cord.	17. 50
--	--------

3 doz paint pot salt dishes	3. 00
-----------------------------	-------

Wuchow.

3 agate 1 jade pendant 1 mandarin beads	15. 00
---	--------

Hankow.

1 white brass tea pot	3. 00
-----------------------	-------

Peking

3 guest towels	3. 50
Brass candlesticks, tile, paperweights, beads, lantern serviette	13. 15
Rings, brooches. (used & using)	16. 30
1 pewter pot	6. 00
grass linen 2 bridge sets	6. 60

1 large cheap suitcase ^{china} for transportation used very much
 max 268 45
 sold 89. 45

Korea, Seoul.

2 brass rice bowls. 1 pendant. 1 turtle	yer 2 = 1
1 brass bowl (gift from Y.W.C.A.)	8. 20

Kobe & Kyoto.

2 Houri coats 3 synthetic pearl necklaces	17. 00
2 wall scarfs	4. 00
1 small child Kimono 4 scarfs. (furushiki)	6. 20
2 pair cuff links 1 pin ^(used)	7. 00

ties 6. 00

Tokyo.

1 second hand obi 1 second hand houri ^(used) 15. 00

Yokohama.

sake cups for peanut dishes	5. 90
6 scarfs. (furushiki)	6. 50
1 small vase given to us. value about 3 or 4 yen?	77. 80

Calcutta

1 man's suit
 (used continuously since early Nov.) ... sold 11. 00

Manilla. 1 set emb. lunch set. 1 bobbin piece	5. 50
4 crochet hats. 1 hat used continuously.	17.
7 embroidered dress pieces.	5. 0.
shell place cards. buckle & napkin ring	6.

P. 7 6. 50

HUGH A. MORAN
ITHACA, NEW YORK

PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY PASTOR
RESIDENCE 221 EDDY ST.
DIAL 9537

January 30th., 1931.

DIRECTOR OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
CORNELL UNIVERSITY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OFFICE: BARNES HALL
DIAL 2337
EXTENSION NO. 2

The Rev. Kirby Page,
Editor of the World Tomorrow,
52 Vanderbilt Ave.,
New York City:

Dear Sir:

In the name of President Farrand and on behalf of the trustees of the Jacob Schiff Foundation, I write to ask you to speak at a public lecture under the auspices of the Foundation in the main lecture hall at Baker Laboratory on the evening of Friday, February 20th., at 8:15 P.M.

This lecture should cover approximately one hour and is an official function of the University. You are asked to speak on some subject dealing with Peace and the Improvement of International Relationships. If you will kindly inform me as to your subject, I will transmit the topic to the Secretary of the University.

Faithfully yours,

Hugh A. Moran
Hugh A. Moran.

P.S.

Dear Kirby:

Having got that off my chest, I can inform you less formally that this invitation for an official lecture will add somewhat to the influence and effectiveness of your visit to Cornell. It will also finance the visit from the funds of the Foundation, which is a minor item.

I am handling the negotiations with these foundations, so write this letter to you. I am in close touch with Dick, and Maynard Cassidy in the matter, and hope not to get any wires crossed. Our organization is a little complicated in such matters, owing to the many interests represented. Some phase of India has been suggested for the address, but that is left to your judgment.

Our idea is that the public lecture should be the opening gun and an organic part of your visit here. It will have to be a little more formal in form, but there will be no strings tied to what you say. You can judge better than I what is fitting to say on such an occasion. In the main such lectures here have a more scholarly rather than dynamic approach. But please note that the original Schiff Foundation endowment was to promote improved relations between the United States and Germany, later altered to improved international relations. It is fitting that you should speak on the Schiff Foundation.

Yours,

H. A. M.

Please send Carbons to

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- 3. Bat
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- 6. married
- 7. Gladys
- 8. Beanie

Manila, January 31, 1930.

Dear Folks:

Here we are some 11,000 miles away from you, but even at that we are nearer than when we were in India. This letter should reach you within a month. It is due to reach Seattle on February 21st. The weather is warmer here than it was in India, although the sun's rays do not cause sunstroke and it is not necessary to wear a topi as in India. We have not been here long enough as yet to tell you anything about conditions. Will do that in a later letter.

We leave here on February 15th and return to Hongkong and Canton in Southern China for a week. We separate then - Sherwood and Maud going to Swatow and Amoy, while Alma and I go to Shanghai. We are together for a part of the time in Nanking, then Alma and I go up the river to Hankow and Changsha, then by rail to Tientsin and on to Manchuria. We meet Maud and Sherwood at Moukden on April 20th and then go together to Korea for the last week in April. We are to be in Japan for the first three weeks of May, sailing from Yokohama on the NYK steamer "Taio Maru" on May 20th, arriving in San Francisco via the Hawaiian Islands on June 4th, ready for student conferences.

You had better send mail as follows:

Letters that reach San Francisco by ~~March~~ March 14th should be addressed to
20 Museum Road, Shanghai, China.

Letters that reach San Francisco between March 15th and 28th should be sent
to us in care of The General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association,
Seoul, Korea.

Letters that reach San Francisco after March 29th and up to April 25th
should be sent in care of the YMCA, 3 Sanchrome Mitoshirocho, Kanda,
Tokyo, Japan.

After that date until May 3rd from Seattle, address us in care YMCA, Takiwacho,
Ishome, ~~Kirkukuma~~Yokohama, Japan. We sail from Yokohama on the 20th.

Urgent letters should be sent air mail to San Francisco, Seattle
or Vancouver to catch an earlier steamer.

Will give impressions of the Philippines in my next letter.

Affectionately yours,

Kirley

Manile, January 31, 1930

Dear Folks:

Here we are some 11,000 miles away from you, but even at that we are nearer than when we were in India. This letter should reach you within a month. It is due to reach Seattle on February 21st. The weather is warmer here than it was in India, although the sun's rays do not cause sunstroke and it is not necessary to wear a topi as in India. We have not been here long enough as yet to tell you anything about conditions. Will do that in a later letter.

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Urgent letters should be sent air mail to Sanfrancisco, Seattle or Vancouver to catch an earlier steamer.

Will give impressions of the Philippines in my next letter.

Affectionately yours,

Manila, P.I.
February 5, 1930.

Dear Kiddies et al:

Resolved: It is better to get letters than to do without them. Therefore, and to wit, there will be started next year a correspondence school with two pupils. Benefits to be derived therefrom, One allowance. No letter, no allowance. Stamps furnished by father, for all letters to those in the family. Can't take on burdens for frivilous correspondence, so will not commit for that.

Such and so forth, and so on, and therefore, I have learned one thing from this year's trip. You have to get a habit to write, or else want to write. I take it you don't care enough to write, therefore you will have to get the habit.

When you mentioned ivory elephants and jade monkeys, did you ever have an idea of what the cost is? If not, go to one of the chinese stores and price some of them. The price on such things is not much higher than getting them here and paying duty, then figure up how much change your daddy has of spending money on that variety of article. I don't mean soapstone either. Or perhaps you have saved up enough out of your allowance to buy a dozen. Ebony is much ~~cheaper~~ cheaper in comparison. When we were leaving Colombo the traders came out to the ship in small boats and made sales over the side. They would hold up a pair and ask for a bid. When they got one that satisfied them they would throw up a rope and attach a basket at the end and also keep a roap attached to the basket to pull it out from the ships side. These usually were not the best quality of wood, being put together in pieces instead of carved from one piece. We saw some sales made this way, but not to us. They were usually cheaner than could be bought in the city, but not as good quality.

We see some real honest-to-goodness chickens and turkeys here. There is a turkey out on the sidewalk now which has wandered out of the hotel yard, and it is very happy to be pecking some grass. The checkens crow in the early morning and wake Aunt Maud before she is ready to wake up. We can all sleep through the traffic noises, and the auto horns blowing and people walking on the sidewalk just under the window and when they talk they sound as if they were in the next room. However, daddy was sleeping yesterday afternoon "taking a siesta" and a car went by and sounded its horn right at the window and daddy jumped up and when I asked him what was the matter, he said he thought it was the telephone had rung. He takes a sleep in the afternoon and works at night. Last night it was so hot he decided not to punish himself by not being cool, so he got his dressing gown and draped it nearby where he could grab it if anyone called, and worked in BVD's. Which isn't so bad when people all around are wearing clothes that are about the same style and weight as pajamas, only the pants are much shorter.

Yesterday daddy had lunch with the Governor- General and today Maud and I have tea with the YWCA and Maud speaks and tonight daddy and I have dinner with some of the Disciple people. Tomorrow we go for an all day motor trip. We have had it fairly easy so far, but with engagements perking up and daddy beginning to write I see my job cut out as trying to keep up.

Lots and lots of love,

Affectionately your

Mother

MANILA

ESTABLISHED 1892

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CLUB NEWS, FASHION ETC.

96 WARREN ST N.Y.

SAT REVIEW LITERATURE
N.Y. CITY
MAR 1 - 1930

M. G., Philadelphia, Pa., says that upon my advice she gave her husband André Siegfried's "America Comes of Age" as a birthday present and he has since bought seven copies for his friends; she now wants another book for this anniversary.

MY own choice for a book to follow Siegfried would be "Recent Gains in American Civilization" (Harcourt, Brace). As this is a symposium one cannot expect the steady current of Siegfried's narrative nor the unity of his style, but the differences in method of the dozen or more experts help to keep the reader's interest keen. The gains are discerned in government, business, industrial relations, education and the press, science and art, religion and the quest for peace; they are set forth in temperate and often tentative fashion, far from egotism. They are thus the more inspiring; by the time John Dewey sums up, one feels no temptation to belong to any other nation, however he may admit that there is still plenty of room for a reformer or two.

Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. Page Are Honored

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Mrs. Sherwood Eddy and Mrs. Kirby Page were honor guests at a tea given by the local Young Women's Christian Association on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Ursula Uichanco and Mrs. Hilton Carson presided at the tea table.

Mrs. Eddy who is a member of the national board of the Y.W.C.A. brought greetings from headquarters in New York City, and gave a talk on tangible results of a quiet Christian life.

The guests invited to meet these two women from the States were Dr. Acosta-Sison, Mrs. Isaac Barza, Mrs. B. H. Blaisdell, Miss Hope Blaisdell, Mrs. Hilton Carson, Miss Remigia Carpio, Miss Bertha Charles, Mrs. Edwin Cooper, Mrs. G. C. Dankwerth, Miss Luisa de la Paz, Mrs. Francisco Delgado, Mrs. Jesus Dineros, Mrs. Antonio Escoda, Mrs. C. W. Edmunds, Mrs. Harry Gibson, Miss Soledad Garduno, Mrs. F. Gordon Hart, Mrs. Delfin Jaranilla, Mrs. Benito Legarda, Mrs. E. S. Lyons, Mrs. Paul Mack, Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez, Dr. Paz Mendoza-Guazon, Mrs. B. E. Merriam, Mrs. John W. Oshorn, Dr. Rebecca Parish, Mrs. Asuncion Perez, Mrs. Enrique Sobrepeña, Mrs. Bayard Stewart, Miss Alice Thuman, Mrs. Maria Valdez-Ventura, Mrs. E. S. Turner, Mrs. George Wright, Mrs. Pedro Ylagan, Mrs. Rustia, Miss Ruth Swanson, Miss Trinidad Alampay, Mrs. H. A. Bordner, Mrs. Luther Bewley, Mrs. V. Tan, Miss Hodge, Miss Kern, Mrs. Huber, the Misses Ellis, Mrs. A. R. Ryan, Mrs. Fey, Mrs. Kirby Page, Mrs. Potenciano Ramirez, Mrs. Joaquin Albiar, Mrs. Vicente Constantino, Mrs. V. Wendeslao, Mrs. Gerardo Armonio, Mrs. C. B. Cordero, Mrs. A. P. R. Raigas, Mrs. Magsaysay, Miss M. Bernardino, Miss Inocencia Valdez, Miss Wu and Dean Ursula Uichanco.

Lieutenant and Mrs. J. G. Salmon have gone to Baguio for a ten-day vacation.

Birthday Party

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KIRBY PAGE
347 Madison Avenue
New York

February 7, 1930

To the Editor:

A three-inch box is all the space required for the feature described herein.

The craze for biography which is sweeping the country insures the alert interest of your readers in this series of birthday messages.

The cost is negligible - only \$15 per month or \$150 for the entire year.

The first publication that wires its acceptance will be granted exclusive rights in that city.

Sincerely yours,

Kirby Page

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY

A FEATURE FOR DAILY NEWSPAPERS

BY

KIRBY PAGE



ACH day throughout the year an arresting or challenging comment, about 75 words in length, will be quoted from some notable person, the anniversary of whose birth occurs on that day—or a brief biographical sketch given. *Three inches or less of a single column box will be sufficient space.*

The persons selected include men and women of different centuries and from many lands. Various professions are represented, including statesmen, explorers, dramatists, clergymen, labor leaders, sportsmen, poets, literary critics and editors.

This feature will be available to only one newspaper in each city.

This series is being selected by Kirby Page, Editor of *The World Tomorrow*; author of ten books and numerous pamphlets and articles.

The cost is negligible—only \$15. per month or \$150. for the entire year.

The first publication that sends its acceptance will be granted exclusive rights in that city. Material will be furnished immediately. Data for subsequent days will be sent well in advance.

AS IT APPEARS IN THREE GREAT NEWSPAPERS

Birthday List for February and March

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|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| February 1—Victor Herbert | March 2—Pope Leo XIII |
| February 2—Havelock Ellis | March 3—William Green |
| February 3—Horace Greeley | March 4—Channing Pollock |
| February 4—Charles Lindbergh | March 5—H. Pyle |
| February 5—Dwight L. Moody | March 6—Elizabeth Browning |
| February 6—Henry Irving | March 7—Luther Burbank |
| February 7—Charles Dickens | March 8—Justice Holmes |
| February 8—John Ruskin | March 9—William Cobbett |
| February 9—George Ade | March 10—J. Wasserman |
| February 10—Charles Lamb | March 11—T. Tasso |
| February 11—Thomas A. Edison | March 12—A. S. Ochs |
| February 12—Abraham Lincoln | March 13—Oswald Garrison Villard |
| February 13—Talleyrand | March 14—Maxim Gorky |
| February 14—Israel Zangwill | March 15—Andrew Jackson |
| February 15—Elihu Root | March 16—James Madison |
| February 16—Henry Adams | March 17—Rabbi Stephen J. Wise |
| February 17—Ernst Troeltsch | March 18—Grover Cleveland |
| February 18—Charles Schwab | March 19—Wm. Jennings Bryan |
| February 19—Copernicus | March 20—C. W. Eliot |
| February 20—Joseph Jefferson | March 21—Bach |
| February 21—Cardinal Newman | March 22—Norman Hapgood |
| February 22—George Washington | March 23—Justice Florence E. Allen |
| February 23—W. E. DuBois | March 24—William Morris |
| February 24—G. W. Curtis | March 25—Justice Sutherland |
| February 25—Benedetto Croce | March 26—W. E. H. Lecky |
| February 26—Victor Hugo | March 27—Rontgoen |
| February 27—Henry W. Longfellow | March 28—Aristide Briand |
| February 28—Wilfred T. Grenfell | March 29—President Tyler |
| March 1—Wm. Dean Howells | March 30—John Fiske |
| | March 31—Descartes |

To be continued throughout the year

Manila, Philippine Islands, February 15, 1930

Dear Friend:

Within five hours of sailing we finally secured an important interview with Manuel L. Quezon, the most influential political leader in the Islands. He is a very sick man and had been compelled to cancel a previous appointment. As President of the Senate and by virtue of his ability, experience and personality, he wields far more power over the people, masses and intellectuals alike, than any other Filipino. For nearly an hour we were privileged to discuss with him the independence issue and the future of the Philippines. After this personal contact it is easy to understand the reasons for the hold he has upon his countrymen. Alert, clear, courageous, eloquent, magnetic: he is the peer of many a president or prime minister of a sovereign nation.

Yesterday afternoon we had a most interesting visit with General Aguinaldo at his home in Cavite. The hero of the insurrection against Spain and "the war of independence" against the United States revealed a complete absence of bitterness against his conquerors. On the contrary, he spoke with appreciation and gratitude of the signal contribution made by Americans toward Filipino welfare during the past thirty years.

We also had an informing talk with Governor-General Davis and later enjoyed the privilege of taking luncheon at Malacanang Palace. Among the other outstanding persons we have interviewed are Senator Osmena, who for more than twenty years has been one of the two leading Filipino statesmen; Rafael Palma, President of the University of the Philippines; Rafael Corpus, President of the Philippine National Bank; Justice Thomas A. Street of the Supreme Court; H.A. Bordner, Superintendent of Schools in Manila; A. D. Williams, Director of Public Works; Walter Robb, Editor, The American Chamber of Commerce Journal; A. W. Prautsch, Chief of the Rural Credit Division; several members of the cabinet; several professors at the University of the Philippines; two editors of Filipino dailies; a number of American business men and numerous missionaries. We have devoured reams of reports and other public documents and miscellaneous books.

A tour of inspection of the schools revealed something of the magnificent work that is being done. Of the 26,251 teachers in the Islands all are Filipinos except 293 Americans. We were struck with the alertness and aptitudes of the pupils, while their neatness in a tropical climate was amazing. We were fortunate in witnessing the annual parade on the University of the Philippines Day and were deeply impressed by the fine appearance and self-confident bearing of these young men and women. In several forums and conferences we have tested their knowledge and general ability. No people in the world have made greater progress in education during the past thirty years than have the Filipinos.

We greatly enjoyed two long automobile rides into the interior. Mile after mile we passed along magnificent cocoanut groves and saw numerous varieties of tropical fruit. The poverty of the people is acute but not so distressing as in India. The potential wealth of the Islands is enormous and some day the general standard of living will be raised considerably.

Much of our time has been spent in discussing the question of Filipino independence and in attempting to evaluate the evidence as to their readiness for self-government. One major conclusion is inescapable: the Filipinos are far better

prepared for independence than are the peoples of India, Egypt, Iraq or Syria, and indeed than the citizens of numerous sovereign nations. This is not to say that they are fully prepared to conduct their own affairs efficiently and honestly. Alas, few peoples are!

Some 40 to 60 per cent of the Filipinos are literate, a much higher proportion than in many autonomous countries. The number of qualified voters who actually go to the polls runs as high as 80 to 90 per cent. In his last annual report the late Governor-General Wood said: "Life and property have been reasonably secure and travelers have gone unmolested without arms or escort wherever they cared to go. Parties of women unescorted and unattended have traversed the most remote portions of the mountain provinces without suffering any discourtesy or annoyance." For fifteen years the municipal and provincial governments have been manned almost entirely by Filipinos, while the national legislature exercises extraordinarily wide powers. The judiciary is composed predominantly of Filipinos and maintains a high standard of integrity and ability, although a few judges have not been above reproach.

The Filipinos have plenty of faults and weaknesses. Graft and bribery are widely prevalent. Many officials are inefficient. Ninety per cent of the retail business of the Islands is done by foreigners. Two-thirds of the children of school age are not attending school at all. Adult education reaches only a relatively few and the circulation of newspapers and books is limited. The people speak numerous dialects and do not have a common language, although English or Spanish is understood by a considerable proportion of the population. Health conditions are still backward, in spite of exceptional progress. The standard of living is low as compared with that in the United States. Attention could quickly be directed toward a formidable array of obstacles and perils. If one looks only at the dark side of the picture it is easy to conclude that the Filipinos are not fit for independence.

But the same observation could be made concerning most other peoples. A large volume could be written about the disgraceful aspects of American life. On a basis of this evidence it would be natural to say that the citizens of the United States are not qualified for self-government. If the municipal administration of Manila, for example, should become demoralized to the extent that has been true of the city government of Chicago under Big Bill, that fact would be widely heralded as proof of the incapacity of the Filipinos to rule themselves. President Hoover and the members of his cabinet are referred to as statesmen, but Senator Quezon, Senator Osmena and their colleagues are called politicians or "politicos." Hundreds of bank failures in the United States annually do not cause other nations to conclude that the Americans do not deserve self-government; while one outstanding bank failure in the Philippines is harped upon year after year by every opponent of Filipino independence. There are only half a dozen nations in the world - if indeed there are any - that possess armed forces sufficiently strong to give them reasonable security; yet the military unpreparedness of the Philippines is used as proof that they cannot maintain an independent existence.

If the standard of measurement is placed high enough, it is easy to prove that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government. But if the average ability of the sixty free nations is used as a measuring rod, the Filipinos are sufficiently advanced to justify their demand for independence. The psychological effects of achieving freedom are stupendous. The people of Turkey, Czechoslovakia

and other new states are manifesting a spirit of enthusiasm, industry and self-sacrifice that is enabling their governments to surmount many perilous obstacles.

The evidence that the Filipinos want independence is overwhelming. Some members of the wealthier class secretly fear immediate independence, but only a few dare to express their views openly. Moreover, there is no doubt that some of the Filipino statesmen who in public plead most ardently for immediate independence would really prefer to have it delayed for ten or twenty years - unless free trade is continued. No candidate, however, can be elected to public office if he is known to oppose full autonomy. Year after year both branches of the legislature pass independence resolutions practically unanimous. The Moros and other non-Christian tribes probably desire to see the United States retain control, but they number less than 10 per cent of the total population. There is no question whatever that a plebiscite would reveal the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Filipinos want independence.

Most Filipinos take it for granted that when they get independence, free trade with the United States will be abolished immediately. Their more thoughtful leaders realize that the erection of a high tariff wall against them would cause an economic catastrophe in the Islands. Since 1909 the Philippines have had the enormous advantage of free trade with the United States. Access to one hundred million potential customers has been the dominant factor in increasing their export trade from 22 million dollars in 1897 to 155 millions in 1928. In the latter year three-fourths of all their exports went to the United States. The erection of a tariff barrier against the Islands would plunge the country into a prolonged economic depression. The sugar industry in particular would be utterly demoralized. Ninety-six per cent of all the sugar exported from the Philippines now goes to the United States. If deprived of free trade advantages, Philippine sugar would be unable to compete in the American market with Cuban products. The consequent collapse of the sugar industry would react disastrously upon the Philippine National Bank, which has some 25 per cent of its investments in sugar:

Moreover, not only will governmental revenues decrease and the taxable capacity of the people diminish, governmental expenses will mount rapidly. The Filipinos will certainly regard it as essential to create and maintain at least a small national army and navy. They will also be obliged to establish customs agencies in various cities of the world. The discovery of new markets will prove to be an expensive business. Furthermore, unless the Filipinos achieve a record never equalled in history, the inauguration of self-government will be accompanied by a temporary decrease in efficiency of administration and therefore increased expenses of government.

Independence will cost the Filipinos a terrific price. Yet they are eager to pay it. They regard the perpetuation of American rule for the next half century as utterly intolerable. They are prepared to endure economic privation rather than endure alien domination. Dozens of responsible Filipino leaders have told us that they realize only too well that independence will mean a temporary and perhaps prolonged reduction in living standards for their people. The immigration barriers which will quickly be erected by the United States will diminish the outward flow of Filipino laborers and will accentuate unemployment in the Islands. Only the blindest of the blind can fail to see the temporary economic costs of independence.

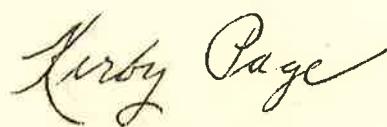
The prediction that Filipino independence will be accompanied by an economic disaster is based upon the assumption that free trade between the United States and the Philippines will forthwith be abolished. Most Filipino leaders take it for granted that high tariffs will thereafter be applied to their exports. And so it appears that they must choose between freedom and prosperity. There is, however, another alternative. The Government of the United States could grant the Filipinos both independence and prosperity. A pledge of free trade for another decade would give the Filipinos time to adjust their industries to new conditions and enable them to inaugurate an autonomous government under less adverse circumstances. The "most-favored-nation-clause" in our commercial treaties would make it necessary to conclude special arrangements with other nations before free trade could be granted to an independent Philippines, but this could probably be done if the President of the United States strongly urged it.

Three alternatives are now confronting the Government of the United States: first, to retain the Islands indefinitely against the wishes of the Filipinos and thus perpetuate the present agitation and unrest; second, to give them early independence and cast them adrift to sink or swim; third, to launch them into nationhood under favorable circumstances. The latter course would demand some such measures as these: the fixing of a definite date, say ten years distant, when independence would automatically become effective; the granting of immediate internal autonomy; the continuation of free trade between the United States and the Islands for at least a decade and then placing the Philippines on the same tariff basis as Cuba, which receives a 20 per cent discount from the tariff duties upon imports into the United States; the negotiation of a treaty with Japan, Great Britain and other powers guaranteeing the independence of the Philippines, together with the entrance of the latter into the League of Nations; continued co-operation with the Filipinos in the realms of education, public health, engineering and in other ways that are desired by the people of the Islands.

The record of constructive achievement by the United States in the Philippines stands unsurpassed in the annals of colonial administration. Everywhere one finds evidence of gratitude on the part of the Filipinos and an almost complete absence of the bitterness and hostility which is so prevalent in India and Syria, for example. We are on the verge of an unparalleled success in training another people for self-government. Shall we spoil it all in order to increase the profits of a few American sugar growers? By fixing a date when independence will be granted and continuing free trade for a decade, the United States can help the Filipinos to enjoy both freedom and prosperity.

We are now going to Canton and Hongkong, Shanghai and Nanking, up the river to Hankow and Changsha, then on to Tientsin and Peiping, Harbin and Mukden. Letters sent to 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, will be forwarded.

Cordially yours,



In Route to Shanghai, Feb. 27th.

Dear Folks:

The days in Canton were interesting and profitable. The Y W C A and Y N G A had arranged a full schedule of meetings - two and three per day for each of us. It was necessary to use an interpreter at most of the meetings, as English is not very widely spoken. One soon gets accustomed to an interpreter. The speaker says two or three sentences and then waits until it is translated. It is not as cumbersome as it sounds. Indeed, the speed of the interpreter is quite amazing. It is interesting to watch the faces of the audience -- some of them understand English and get the point at once while a blank expression covers the faces of those who do not. In a moment light breaks upon them also. We were fortunate in having excellent interpreters. We talked about a wide range of topics: religion, morality, war and peace, nationalism and imperialism, Mahatma Gandhi and India, etc. The response was most gratifying.

The Governor of the province gave a banquet for us to which he invited leading officials. The Mayor of the city did likewise. The President of Sun Yat Sen University attended the former and invited Sherwood to address his students on Religion and Sex. The Y folks said this was the first time an address on religion had been held there since the anti-Christian campaign of 1925. There seems to be a re-awakening of interest in religion. We met with no opposition in any of our meetings. At Lingnan University I talked in English to the advanced students and faculty on Mahatma Gandhi for an hour and forty minutes!

We met many Christian workers - pastors, teachers, etc. - who made a decision to begin the Christian life in one of Sherwood's or Dr. Mott's previous visits. I have never seen Sherwood more enthusiastic than over the response to his recent meetings in Canton.

He and Maud are now in Swatow and Amoy. We work in different cities most of the time while in China. We are now to spend 12 days in Shanghai.

Affectionately,

Kirby
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needs and opportunities that are confronting us almost every day.. Think of selling 18,000 Christian books in one day in Pactingfu, where my classmate, Horace Pitkin, was martyred in 1900, with a hundred converts and a larger number of inquirers enrolling in Bible classes, received officially by the government colleges, conducting our Christian campaigns in these colleges where only a portion of the students of the city could gain even standing room. Think of the privilege and awful responsibility of presenting the Christian challenge as China's last hope on the verge of a possible Communist revolution that may sweep from South to North China if the Nanking Government falls, owing to the military aggression of Japan, which thus far the League has not been able to check.

We are facing a marvelous, yet, a tragic opportunity if our health can stand. Conditions are far worse than those described in my book on China. Banditry is rife around Peking and in almost every province, kidnappings of rich men, squeeze and graft of half the taxes of China, Communists among students in almost every meeting; the best armies of the President have not been able to drive them out of the southern provinces. Should President Chiang Kai Shek fall and the old academic scholar, Hu Han Ming, comes into power it might spell the downfall of Nanking, and the coming of Chaos.

Share this letter with my brother later on - on condition that he does not show it to my mother. I do not wish her to be anxious but there is very real danger from these Communists who would like nothing better than a chance to kill us. Treat this letter as strictly confidential and do not worry my personal friends with it. By all means, let Paul Harris see it.

P.S. I expect to spend March and April speaking, May writing on The Challenge of Europe, June in student conferences if desired.

The portion omitted is a complicated bit of instruction re his speaking schedule, finances, report letters, etc., office detail mostly.

To list. Please a.

Kowloon, (Hong Kong, Chinese Side) China.
February 23, 1930.

Dear Folks:

We had a lovely time in the Philippines, and now the great days of China are here. We were in Canton for almost a week, and had a fine time. Kirby is going to do more speaking here because it has already been scheduled for him and as he is more familiar with the situation here he is more willing to do it. I am all eyes and a good bit ears. The Chinese are such a cheerful, happy, industrious and steady people. Nothing upsets them, not even the constant civil wars. They keep plodding on their way and smiling at life, as if they knew a good secret about it all.

Of course, there are many very dirty places, and smelly places, and ditto about some of the people, but you can usually discover a good-natured grin under the grime, and they all love beauty and many of them know how to create it. There are beautiful things in China, and they have been creating beautiful and interesting things for many centuries. They also invented many useful things.

I was in a home in Canton the other night and the lady of the house was showing us some beautiful pony plants in pots, not ordinary pots, but beautiful porcelain pots for the purpose of decorating with the plant. One blossom was fully six inches across and very double. Then she showed us a set of dishes for Chinese food consisting of 148 pieces to serve 10 persons and it was over a hundred years old, all pieces intact. It had cost about \$300.00 when bought and as it was unique now it would be worth much more. Lovely china with a most interesting design on it. The shapes were so very different from our own, from the porcelain spoons to the large serving dishes. Next there was a vase 500 years old and very thin with a beautiful scene painted on it and extremely lovely and delicate when a light bulb was placed inside. Last, I asked her about a large brown bowl of cracked porcelain on the piano, and she admitted it was about a thousand years old and that they did not know how to make it now days. This home was more foreign than Chinese, but things were very tastefully arranged, as the Chinese have long been accustomed to using furniture. They were drinking tea and using chairs in 317 A.D. The people of India know little about the use and care of furniture unless they have been brought up in a house using such. They can put things in but know almost nothing about how to take care of them after they are in. On the other hand, the Chinese are creators of some very lovely furniture, dishes, vases, silks, embroideries, drawn work and many things indeed.

The Chinese are very clever people indeed and usually discover the easiest way of doing things. Where the Indian carries his burden upon his head the Chinese distributes the weight upon either end of a pole and carries the pole on his shoulder. They can do all things except govern themselves peacefully, and most of the war is from the upper class wanting what someone else has. Some of these days the patient, plodding working people are going to get tired and take things into their own hands and refuse to fight for someone else and either fight for himself or demand that the people capable of ruling do so and do it well.

We have not had to undergo any Chinese feasts as yet because the people at Canton let it be known that they would not accept invitations to huge feasts. We are hoping that the rest of the people will be so kind as a few of these big feasts might put us on the blink. I have all I can do ordinarily to keep from eating too much. Just like I have a hard time to keep from buying too much when I get loose from Kirby. He refuses to go with me and pleads with me to use discretion in my purchases as the customs people will insist on charging duty for things. Hard lines! However, I do get loose once in a while and want to buy up the town, but usually have to stop before I get started because the money has a way of giving out too quickly.

I am doing my best to have a good time without tiring myself enough to bring on a headache. I am trying to be careful and take plenty of rest, but everything is so interesting it is hard to stop. The last evening in Canton Kirby was speaking at Ling Nan Univ. and he forgot to watch the time and he was so interested in his subject and the audience was listening so well he had no idea how much time he was taking. When he finished he had been speaking just an hour and forty minutes, telling about Gandhi, and there was very little time left for questions. However, they liked it. He will have to cut out some of the talk next time though as it is not fair to presume upon good nature to such an extent.

The people in Canton were perfectly lovely to us, and the view we had of life on the river was interesting in the extreme. Canton is one of the cities where the sampan, or small boat is the only home many people ever know. It is one of the places where the largest number of people live in boats. How they can be born, live, work, and die on these small boats is beyond me. Sometimes a family with five or six children and perhaps a grandmother will live in one of these boats about fifteen feet long. They work, cook, eat, wash, and anything else that has to be done, through they all they smile. I saw one woman who was cutting out and sewing a new garment. The women do not have skirts to get in the way. They wear trousers ankle length, cut on the style of pajamas. The waist or coat is cut butterfly style with long sleeves, or somewhere below the elbow length. To dry them when washed they string them up on a bamboo pole put through the sleeves and through one leg of the trousers. Once upon a time the women all wore trousers, but now many of them wear a long shapeless garment like a tight coat with a high collar, with the fastenings running from the front of the collar across to the right and under the arm, fastened with frog loops. Some of the wealthier people wear clothes of simply gorgeous materials, and I would like one of the dresses, only they cost too much. Now if I were a millionaire I would get one anyway, just to wear to a party some time, but fortunately, I don't have to worry about taking care of a fortune as much as I do about how to get one.

We are having dinner tomorrow night with an American ex-YWCA woman who is married to a long slim Englishman with a hyphenated name. Haud and I had lunch with them when we were here in Hong Kong in January while the men went up to Shanghai for a conference. Kirby and I leave on the Dollar steamer early on Tuesday morning for Shanghai. We get on the boat tomorrow afternoon, though.

I have always wanted to visit China, more than any other place on this old globe. I don't know why, but suppose it is because I have met more of them and read more of the people and country, or perhaps it is because they have so many beautiful things, and so many of our lovely plants and trees and even our vegetables have come from this part of the world. These people have a very ancient culture and a dignity of bearing to go with it. Somewhere along the line they took a backward look, and tradition overwhelmed them and bound them and held them back but they are beginning to take a forward look and when they once loose all the fetters they will go forward by leaps and bounds. There is an optimism and a tenacity here which astounds one. They tell us in Canton that a few years ago when the fighting centered there that if they had a meeting scheduled for the afternoon and they had a battle in the morning, the meeting was held in the afternoon and well attended. They have the capacity for a quick pick-up.

Kirby and I took a walk through the crowded Chinese section of Hong Kong this afternoon. Sunday doesn't bother them. Their stores are open and the vendors are on the street. They carry their purchases of fish or meat and vegetables on a string with a loop to hold them by. Very seldom are things wrapped. Sometimes there is quite a string full of fish and vegetables. Everybody does it and no one notices it except foreigners. The fish are often alive when sold, and one has to be careful not to stumble over a tub of them in a narrow street, sometimes.

Shanghai, March 6, 1930.

Dear Folks:

I have had a heavier schedule of meetings during the past week than at any time since leaving New York. The enclosed outline will give you some idea of what I have been doing. Most of the addresses have to be interpreted from English into Chinese, but with a good interpreter rapid progress can be made. Between meetings I have been interviewing various people about conditions in this country.

China is now in the midst of a very serious economic depression. The main cause is the unrest and uncertainty produced by civil wars and the prospects of further fighting. The rapid decline in the value of silver is also an important factor. China is on the silver basis rather than the gold basis. It seems that so much silver is being produced all over the world and so few nations are on the silver basis that the China market is being flooded with silver. The result is that the Chinese (Mexican) dollar is worth only 33 to 35 cents instead of the normal 50 cents gold. Civil war makes necessary such large appropriations for military expenses that excessively high taxes are required, and even then not much is left for education and other constructive purposes.

Yet the Chinese have an amazing way of getting along in spite of terrible difficulties. Considerable progress is actually being made in building highways, widening streets and erecting new buildings. The Chinese are not only a hardworking people, they have a keen sense of humor and keep pleasant under the most adverse circumstances. If they had a stable government and could stop the civil wars, they would bound upward like a rubber ball.

Just at present it looks as if there will be renewed fighting within a few weeks. Opinion here among missionaries is that the present government at Nanking is the best one available and sympathy is with it, rather than with the generals in the north who are seeking to overthrow it.

Sherwood and Maud are due here on Sunday. We then go on to Nanking together. After four days there Alma and I go up the Yangtze River to Hankow and then to Changsha. The trip on the river takes three days and is very delightful traveling. It now looks as if we will not be able to go from Hankow to Tientsin by the railroad, since there is likely to be fighting along that line, but will have to come by boat four days down the river to Shanghai and then three more days by steamer up the coast. By doing this, our itinerary will not take us anywhere near the regions where the war is on.

We are meeting lots of interesting people and are picking up all kinds of ideas about the situation here. Both of us are keeping well.

Affectionately yours,

Kirby
P

Betty

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Affectionately yours,

Kirley

Please
Send cards to:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. P. L. Day | 5. Reine |
| 2. A. L. Day | 6. Silver + Gladys |
| 3. But | 7. Mae + W. T. Staff |
| 4. Arnold | 8. Marvin Sager |